

SHALL IT BE FREE?

The Silver Coinage Debate at Last Begun

BLAND BLAZES AWAY FIRST

Leaders on Both Sides Have on Their War Paint and the Fight Will Be Long and Bitter.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The leaders of the great silver battle have their war paint on, and are ready for the fray. Mr. Bland has actually brushed the hayseeds out of his whiskers and flicked the most prominent dust spots from his clothes; Mr. Hart, who parts his hair with a towel, gave his head an extra brush this morning; Mr. Taylor of Illinois, who is the most vigorous anti-silver man on the republican side, supplied himself with an unusually striking boutonniere; Mr. Bartine of Nevada, who leads the fight for free silver on the republican side, got an extra polish on his shoes, and trim little Mr. Tracey of New York, who led the fight so heroically against the committee's report, came in smiling, even neater than usual in his personal appearance. It is to be a battle of the giants. You can count on the fingers of your two hands the men who will do the talking. Tracey of New York, neatly dressed, with brown hair a little streaked with grey, his polished courtesy, commanding the respect of allies and opponents alike. Nobody can help admiring him and his personal pluck, whether he agrees with him or not.

Bland, who leads the fight on the other side, is equally earnest, but has not the address or the dress that Tracey has, because he gives little attention to the question of his personal appearance or the sort of clothes he wears; nor has he the grace of oratory, or the art of sugar-coating his remarks that his polished New York antagonist has. But he gets there just the same, and will have a following of two on his side of the house where the New Yorker has one.

Bartine of Nevada, who leads the other section of the republican party, looks something like Bland. He is about the same size, has about the same style of whiskers, wears a good deal the same kind of clothes, and has the same views as to the advantages of free silver. It often happens that people who look alike in their personality and views, Bartine and Bland seem to be a matched team, both physically and in their views, at least upon this subject. Another pair of statesmen who resemble each other somewhat in their personal appearance, and whose views are equally alike on the silver question, are Mr. Tracey and Mr. Andrew; both blondes, both a little below the medium size, both polished in manner and able; they are also both earnest opponents of free silver, although they oppose it in the teeth of the majority of their own party.

The men who are to do the fighting in the house on this occasion are Tracey, Hart, Andrew, Cockran, Taylor of Illinois, and Walker of Massachusetts, all of whom will fight the free silver bill. The leading antagonists in support of the bill will be Bland, Bartine, Robertson, Pierce, Enloe, Livingston, Simpson and Townsend. The hard fighters will be pretty well divided as to politics, for Tracey and Hart, who will oppose the bill are democrats, and Bartine and Townsend, who will fight for it, are republicans.

MILLS ELECTED SENATOR.

Chosen to Succeed Chilton by the Texas Legislature Yesterday Afternoon.

AUSTIN, Texas, March 22.—Roger Q. Mills was elected United States senator by the legislature this afternoon without opposition. He succeeds Horace Chilton, who was appointed by Governor Hoeg, and will fill out the unexpired term of ex-Senator Reagan, which expires March 3, 1893.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—There was a pleasant break in the silver debate late this afternoon when Mr. Tracy entered and announced that "our honorable colleague, Roger Q. Mills, from Texas, has been unanimously elected senator." Mr. Mills was not on the floor at the time. He had gone home, but there was a burst of hearty applause to testify to the general feeling at his good fortune. It is understood that Senator Mills will take his seat immediately he receives his credentials. He is to fill the unexpired term of ex-Senator Reagan, which ends March 3, 1893. It is believed, however, that he will be re-elected with but little opposition.

COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED.

Secret Service Officers Make an Important Haul.

PITTSBURGH, March 22.—The government secret service officers this morning arrested two counterfeiters while plying their vocation in the cellar of a house twelve miles from this city. Their names are John O'Leath and Peter Sencus. Sencus was driven from Poland a year ago for making counterfeit money, at which he is an expert. The spurious coin is in dollars and half dollars, made on government presses and plates. The small coin is made from plaster of Paris molds. The detectives gathered up \$200 that the counterfeiters placed in circulation in Pittsburgh. Their business has been extensive and large sums have been shipped to different parts of the country principally to Michigan. The detectives also secured the names of over one hundred people who had been purchasers of bogus money. They are also likely to be arrested.

TEN THOUSAND DEAD CATTLE.

They Strew the Arizona Plains from the Long Contined Drought.

San Jose, A. T., March 22.—Thousands of dead and dying cattle are lying all over the vast plains to the north-west of this place, as the result of the long drought in this part of the territory. For months the clouds have refused to bring water, and every water course in this whole section is dry, and the ground is so parched that the grass of the plains is dried to such an extent as to be devoid of nourishment. Consequently the cattle, which get thinner and thinner during the long hot months of the summer, were starved in on the winter with no feed and in no

condition to stand the storms which sweep across the plains with a severity which is not felt in the northern countries.

It is estimated by cattlemen that not less than ten thousand head of cattle have perished in the country north-west of here within the last six weeks, and unless there is a heavy rain within the next week there will not be a single head left of the vast herds which ranged over this section.

A trip of fifty miles to the north and then ten miles to the west and back to this town showed on that single trail not less than two thousand dead cattle lying on the prairie, and those which were alive it was evident could not live a week. Many of the cattlemen tried to drive their cattle north, but the time was bad for a round up, and the attempt was almost a failure, not more than one-tenth of the herds being saved in this way. It is not only the cattle which are suffering, but there are many people on the verge of starvation, and the drought will ruin hundreds of men who had the results of a lifetime's labor in the cattle ranches along the streams which are now dry.

IS ILLEGAL AND VOID.

Wisconsin's Apportionment Law Declared Unconstitutional.

MADISON, Wis., March 22.—The supreme court of this state has declared the apportionment bill passed by the last democratic legislature as unconstitutional, and therefore void. The decision affects only the senate and assembly districts and does not apply to the congressional apportionment about which no complaint was made. The decision is made on the grounds that the legislature violated the constitution, which requires that districts shall be formed according to population as compactly as possible and that the county is a territorial unit in the formation of assembly districts. This is the sum and substance of the decision.

The apportionment thus overthrown was made upon the same lines as every apportionment has been made since the organization of the state, and the inequities complained of have not only been found in every apportionment, but the fact that the democratic party followed the example of the republicans is accepted by people generally as a guaranty that the decision thus made will have no special political effect.

THREE "GOOD" INDIANS.

They Were Killed in a Desperate Hand-to-Hand Encounter With Knives.

CHANDLER, Ohio, March 22.—For a long time there has been blood between two Indians who have been in the habit of coming to this town to trade. The laws of their tribe and of the country around kept them from showing their enmity in the way their savage ancestors probably would have done. Each Indian had his family and particular friends, and the affair grew until it amounted to a feud. They have had several fights, but have always been separated before they could do any harm beyond a little wholesale blood-letting. Last week the two Indians happened in town at the same time, and with each were several friends. By some unknown means they procured some whisky, and in a short time got into a free fight.

As neither party brought arms to town they could do little damage and were separated and started home, but while on the way the quarrel was renewed. By this time all were armed, for they had evidently hidden their arms behind some distance from town. A regular pitched battle ensued, and when it was over, three Indians were dead and two were so badly wounded that they will die, while three others were severely cut about the head and body. From the story told by one of the participants, one of the Indians laid in wait for the other and shot him from his horse, killing him instantly. This started the battle, the friends of both sides at once beginning to shoot. Then came a hand-to-hand encounter with knives in which the deadly work was done.

FIRE IN THE FOLDING ROOM.

A Lighted Cigar Sets Fire to Public Books and Documents.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—At 7 o'clock tonight fire broke out in the folding room of the house of representatives. When the house convened the hall was filled with smoke, occasioned by the fire in the folding room, which was caused by a lighted cigar being thrown among the documents. This is the third occurrence of fire this session, and the fifth fire which has occurred in this portion of the building within recent years. The fire was extinguished at 9 o'clock. Several hundred books were destroyed and a few engravings. The damage cannot be ascertained tonight, but probably will reach about \$10,000.

Knocked Into the River.

TELLAHOMA, Tenn., March 22.—While J. W. Allison and two children were crossing a bridge over the Garrison river this afternoon, a train overtook them and knocked all into the river. The man and boy drowned, but the girl floated down 300 yards and was rescued unharmed.

Sydney Dillon Very Ill.

NEW YORK, March 22.—Sydney Dillon, president of the Union Pacific railroad, has been confined to his house for the last week with an attack of stomach trouble caused by chronic indigestion. Mr. Dillon being nearly 80 years old, his illness causes much apprehension among his family and friends.

Murder and Suicide.

DECATUR, Ala., March 22.—Jack Fritz, chief engineer at the Rolling Stock company, shot and killed Mrs. Thomas Walcott, and shot and seriously injured Mrs. Ed Whitten, who was visiting her, and then committed suicide. The only cause for the tragedy is that Fritz was crazy drunk.

Dr. Agnew Much Worse.

PHILADELPHIA, March 22.—Dr. Agnew is reported to be much worse this morning.

GOOD MEN AND TRUE

Nominated in the Ward Caucuses

HELD BY THE REPUBLICANS

Clean Men Presented for Suffrages of the Voters—City and County Delegates—Ward Committees.

The republican ward caucuses were held yesterday afternoon and evening and a heavy vote was polled, in most instances. Considerate and conscientious members of the party turned out and expressed their choice for candidates for the various ward offices, and as the result, good clean men were nominated. The following ward tickets were placed in nomination, which contain the names of the representative business men of the city, men who had not sought nominations at the hands of their party by undue influence or political chicanery. Many of the candidates are men who have served the city in similar capacities and merited a renomination. The delegates to both the city and county conventions represent the best interests of the party and are men of mature judgment, who fully understand the importance of the duties which they will be called upon to perform at the coming conventions. Good judgment was also exhibited in the selection of ward committees, upon whom depend in a great measure the success of the several candidates in the coming election. Much enthusiasm was manifested at the caucuses, and the several candidates met with the hearty support of the members of their party. Following are the ward candidates, a list of the delegates to the city and county conventions, and the several ward committees:

First Ward.

Chairman, Henry Hocksema; secretary, Cornelius Stryker. Supervisor—Henry Lepp. Alderman—Harry DeGraaf. Constable—John Dykstra. Delegates to City Convention—Cornelius Stryker, John DeJonge, J. J. Adams, M. Rozema, A. Almquist. Delegates to County Convention—H. E. Lochor, John H. Colleton, John Sisket.

Ward Committee—Frank Souke, F. M. Cook, Cornelius Stryker.

Second Ward.

Chairman, the Hon. M. C. Burch; secretary, E. D. Conger. Supervisor—Robert B. Loomis. Alderman—P. G. Campbell. Constable—Henry Cowell. Delegates to City Convention—Alfred Wolcott, C. E. Herrington, M. C. Goosen, Andrew Tabor and W. D. Tafford. Delegates to County Convention—William T. Lemoreaux, M. C. Burch and Byron R. Pierce.

Ward Committee—C. E. Herrington, Alfred Wolcott and Theodore B. Goosen.

Third Ward.

Chairman, the Hon. C. W. Watkins; secretary, H. N. Moore. Supervisor—John Benjamin. Alderman—O. A. Ball. Constable—C. D. Weirama. Delegates to City Convention—H. N. Moore, J. H. Terrill, W. E. Calkins, M. Van Westenberg, F. Milmine. Delegates to County Convention—S. M. Lemon, C. W. Watkins, A. Musti.

Ward Committee—George Clapper, Fred Shriver, Jr., W. E. Calkins, P. Tilder.

Fourth Ward.

Chairman, Moses Taggart; secretary, R. M. Beatty. Supervisor—F. J. Fairbrass. Alderman—Miles G. Teacout. Delegates to City Convention—A. B. Mason, Dr. J. B. Griswold, Eber Rice, John Snitser and Arthur Dennison. Delegates to County Convention—Judge Haggerty, Fred S. Clark and R. M. Beatty.

Ward Committee—Harry Chase, Arthur Dennison.

Fifth Ward.

Chairman, Geo. I. Quimby; secretary, Geo. E. Cogshall. Supervisor—Peter Schup. Alderman—James E. McBride. Constable—Andrew McGaffney. Delegates to City Convention—Keller Stem, Chas. W. Dippie, George E. Cogshall, Peter Duggan and E. H. Berry. Delegates to County Convention—Kryn Van Hoff, I. F. Lamoreaux and Geo. I. Quimby.

Ward Committee—Joseph Dillon, Norman Tucker, E. H. Berry, Enos Page, Omer H. Proven, Geo. E. Cogshall and Geo. G. Van Houten.

Sixth Ward.

Chairman, J. W. Holcomb; secretary, James Kavanaugh. Supervisor—Jacob Smith. Alderman—Wm. H. Stokes. Constable—M. S. Burnham. Delegates to City Convention—J. H. Anderson, Harm. Timmer, H. J. Felker, A. Christ, Lewis Spolstra. Delegates to County Convention—H. J. Felker, Paul Maria, J. W. Holcomb. Ward Committee—Calvin Edison, Anthony Quist, J. W. Holcomb.

Seventh Ward.

Supervisor—Fred W. Fuller. Alderman—Thorington W. May. Constable—To be filled by ward committee. Delegates to City Convention—Frank Rogers, Louis Hintz, L. C. Henry, Hiram Madden, John Teerin.

Delegates to County Convention—James A. Coye, Miles Carpenter, Arthur Chilver.

Ward Committee—James A. Coye, Oia Anderson, Arthur Calligan.

Eighth Ward.

Chairman, Charles Holden; secretary, A. Ed Robinson. Supervisor—Frederick Hartman. Alderman—Wm. E. Gill. Constable—Frank F. Warner. Delegates to City Convention—Peter Shuckell, Frank E. Brown, S. G. Ketcham, William Moerdyke, A. Ed Robinson.

Delegates to County Convention—Charles Holden, Dwight Goss, Henry Hartman.

Ward Committee—A. Ed Robinson, Henry Hartman, S. G. Ketcham.

Ninth Ward.

Chairman, Thomas Walsh; secretary, C. B. Chilver. Supervisor—William Haynes.

Alderman—Van. A. Wallen. Constable—To be filled by ward committee.

Delegates to City Convention—Van. A. Wallen, L. C. Stowe, A. Parlee, E. J. LeFever, Thomas Walsh.

Delegates to County Convention—Fred T. Rand, K. T. Logie, C. B. Chilver.

Ward Committee—L. C. Stowe, R. T. Logie, E. J. LeFever.

Tenth Ward. Chairman, W. A. Shaw; secretary, Dr. Griswold.

Supervisor—A. Lindmuller. Alderman—Long term, Benjamin Golden; short term, Bernard DeGraaf. Constable—Bernard Denison.

Delegates to City Convention—Benjamin Golden, William A. Shaw, John Dykma, Isaac Sanford, James L. Lewis. Delegates to County Convention—William Alden Smith, Sybrand Westselus, Joseph Penny.

Eleventh Ward. Chairman, Fremont L. Skeels; John Dregge, secretary.

Supervisor—Fremont L. Skeels. Alderman—George H. Jacobs. Constable—Joseph C. Pitkin.

Delegates to City Convention—John Dregge, Frank J. Cook, Russell J. Stowe, Le Sage Ten Brook, John Brummeller.

Delegates to County Convention—Paul J. Averill, William A. Brummeller, S. S. Chamberlain.

Ward Committee—C. Bakker, Le Sage Ten Brook, Charles Vanenien, Isaac R. Church, William A. Clark, John Schafer.

Twelfth Ward. Chairman, W. T. Johnston; secretary, B. S. Harris.

Supervisor—Freeman Lathrop. Alderman—W. T. Johnston, long term; Henry Harper, short term.

Constable—H. E. Knight. Delegates to City Convention—B. S. Harris, A. P. Shriver, J. M. Wilcox, Nicholas Bohmer, Geo. W. Law.

Delegates to County Convention—Charles Mowrer Nathaniel Rice, Ed ward Rice.

CHINESE EXCLUSION. The Chinese Minister Asks Some Sharp Questions.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Mr. Tsui Kwo Yin, the Chinese minister, has prepared a letter to the secretary of state urging an early response to the various communications that the Chinese government has sent to this government with reference to the restriction of Chinese immigration. Owing to the continued illness of Mr. Blaine the letter has not yet been sent, but there is little doubt but that it will be forwarded to the state department within a very few days.

The Star today prints an interview with the minister, in which he says: "For several years, in fact ever since I have been in this country, I have been endeavoring to secure better treatment for my people at the hands of the United States. To this end I have forwarded a number of letters to the state department stating our position in the matter, but as yet I have received no satisfactory answer."

"If the United States wishes to put a stop to Chinese immigration, it should be done by means of a treaty with my country. For the United States to agree to a treaty providing for the admission of Chinese and then to override it by an act of congress is hardly acting in good faith. One side has all to say and the other side is not considered at all. By your constitution you encourage immigration and insure fair treatment of all alike, and yet your treatment of the Chinese is inconsistent with the constitution and the principles laid down by George Washington."

"There is one question I would like to ask you," said the reporter. "If the United States put further restrictions on Chinese immigration will China exclude Americans from her territory?" The answer was a long time in coming and was a diplomatic one.

"It seems to me that Americans should consider the situation and withdraw from China of their own free will. I will answer your question by asking you one. Let us suppose that the American minister in London should say to the American Chinese minister, 'You keep away from the American legation house. I don't want you here.' Do you think the Chinese minister would visit the American legation any more? And do you think the American minister would expect much of a welcome at the Chinese legation? You may draw your own inferences. Again, suppose that one Washington bank should say to another, 'We won't have anything more to do with you; we will not handle your paper.' Say the next week that same bank should ask the other for a loan of \$100,000 or so, do you think it would be accommodated? The American people are talking a great deal about reciprocity just now. They should remember that reciprocity works two ways."

Destitute Peasants Revolt.

RUDA PRITH, March 22.—A serious riot is reported from the town of Orcho, where the peasants have for some time been in receipt of public relief. The inhabitants complained that the distribution of bread was not fairly conducted. Lately they broke out in revolt against the officials and besieged the burgomaster's house. They smeared the house with tar and set it on fire and drove back the frantic inmates when they attempted to escape. Fortunately a number of farmers who heard of the uprising gathered to the rescue and after a desperate struggle drove off the besiegers, saving the lives of the burgomaster and his family.

Cullum Still in It.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—"I know nothing about it," said Senator Cullum today, when shown a Chicago dispatch in the New York Times stating that he intended to withdraw from the presidential race in favor of Harrison. "This is the first I have heard of it, and you may say that there is no truth in it. I have not withdrawn and I have no idea of doing such a thing. I haven't thought much about my candidacy, but I am as much in the field now as I have ever been."

Wrecked by an Earthquake.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 22.—A dispatch to the merchants' exchange says that the British steamer West Indian, on a return trip from China for San Francisco, went ashore yesterday at Anjutsa, San Salvador, and is a total loss. The crew and part of the cargo were saved. The dispatch further says that an earthquake was the cause of the disaster.

ALL OVER THE SEAL

A. W. Wheeler of Toronto, Discusses the Question

PEOPLE AGAINST AGITATION

The Conservative Party Exaggerates Its Importance to Imbitter Its Followers Against the United States.

"I notice that the seal question is occupying the attention of American newspapers," said A. H. Wheeler, a leading liberal of Toronto, Canada, at Sweet's hotel yesterday. "It puzzles me not a little to understand why such an unimportant issue should be discussed so generally. In Canada the sealing difficulty cuts little or no figure. However, back of it all, there is an element which is bringing it to the front and circulating it, and for a purpose, too. The sealing interests are confined to the Pacific coast. The number of persons engaged therein is small, comparatively speaking. The conservative party, which is now in power, is causing all the trouble. This party is closely allied with the mother country, and whatever England says upon one of these questions is law. The liberal party, on the contrary, is for Canada, and its advancement."

Closer Relations with United States.

For several years past this party has been urging closer relations with the United States upon its constituents. Among other things reciprocity and annexation are the two most prominent. The people were beginning to see the advantage which would accrue to them in case absolute reciprocity was in vogue. As an extreme, providing this could not be carried, annexation was talked of. The liberal party was catching the people, especially in the smaller places and the rural districts. The conservative party of course showed this and determined to head off the movement in the direction of the liberal party. In sheer desperation the sealing question is taken and exaggerated. The leaders are able to make those who are still imbued with British sentiment believe that the United States has perpetrated upon them a great and irreparable wrong by preventing a few crabs from catching seal upon the high seas. They disregard the fact that such wholesale extermination will, in a short time, ruin the business and eventually force them into something else.

Controls the High Seas.

They say that England and her colonies control the oceans and the seas and that no country should be permitted to dictate where, when and how she pervers that power. The subjects are convinced, and, instead of being stirred by a desire to do something and vote in a way to benefit Canada they are misled into voting for "the old party, the old policy and the old flag." This is the war cry of the conservative party, and the lash with which it whips the wavering ones into line every year. The old party is gradually losing ground. Gradually the people are tiring of sacrificing everything for the sake of promoting the interests of Great Britain. Gradually the fallacy of the conservative party is beginning to dawn upon them. All kinds of subterfuges are adopted, but the end will surely come. The conservative party, in the elections recently held, was greatly encouraged by the defeat of Mercer and the election of Abbott, as premier to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Sir John McDonald, claiming that Mercer was a liberal and that his defeat was a rebuke to the platform of the liberal party. Abbott was a member of the Hugh Allen brigade, which was the political scandal of 1873.

Hanging of Riel.

Mercy was the original head of the nationalist party, which came into existence as a result of the hanging of Riel, the revolutionist. The province of Quebec set up the claim that Riel was insane. The province of Ontario demanded that he should be hung. Sir John McDonald, thinking it would be easier to pacify the French Catholics of Quebec than the Protestant orangers of Ontario, decided that Riel should hang, and he was executed on the gallows. This so enraged the Quebec constituency that it organized the nationalist movement which was headed by Mercer. He pulled his strength from all parties, the conservative as well as the liberal party furnishing volunteers. The conservative party congratulates itself that it has defeated the liberal party, when in fact it has done nothing of the kind. As I said before, this seal question is not next to the people. It is being used as a red flag to detract the attention of the people from that which interests them most—free and unrestricted reciprocity or annexation.

Anderson on Politics.

Col. George M. Anderson, the great railroad solicitor, was among the guests at the Morton house yesterday. He has traveled over a large territory recently and has met many people. He has taken occasion to feel of the political pulse of the country. In regard thereto he says: "I am, as you no doubt know, a devout democrat. The choice of the people, according to my notion, is Blaine for the republicans and Cleveland for the democrats. The fact that Blaine has declined to run has had a tendency to put a damper upon the ardor with which his friends support him, but the hope lingers that he can be induced to accept. In Ohio McKinley is frequently spoken of. Cleveland is the democratic choice. His policy is well known. He is regarded as an interloper, who considers no interest outside of No. 1. He is a political pirate and has no claim upon the people, and will undoubtedly be set down upon."

Caught in the Lobby.

Morton House—C. J. Balle, Detroit; H. F. Correll, Kalamazoo; H. W. Math and children, Manistee; Mrs. Florence Ramsdell, Manistee; Horace Prentice, Kalamazoo; Mrs. E. C. Foster, Ludington; S. H. Hart, Detroit; T. A. Maish, Big Rapids; George W. Anthony, Detroit; John L. Robinson, Ann Arbor; M. B. Dyrne, Greenfield; J. B. Wood, Jackson; Mrs. John Williams, Muskegon; H. B. Anger, Detroit; A. C. Lange, Muskegon; A. H. White, Detroit; George M. Hubbard and wife, Lansing; George C. Cooper, Lansing; R. E. Johnston, Detroit; Allen B. Morse, Ionia; Mrs. C. D. Thompson,

Port Huron; S. D. Pierson, Ionia; C. J. Drummond, Greenville; Ray Warren, Coldwater; Henry F. Thomas, Allegan; William C. Hall, Kalamazoo; F. Canby, Holland.

Sweet's Hotel—E. G. Mason, Battle Creek; William Carson, Reed City; Geo. D. Smith, Muskegon; F. W. Woods, Jackson; F. T. Hancock, Detroit; J. J. Howden, Muskegon; Henry Frey, Kalamazoo; E. McBride, Detroit; John Seymour, Hudson; R. H. Geisman, Manistee; William Smith, Pentwater; R. A. Anderson, Benton Harbor; L. O. Townsend, Jackson; F. W. Cook, wife and daughter, Muskegon; Geo. W. Stowe, Lansing; Mrs. Wm. Peet, Muskegon; George Murray, Detroit; H. Dole Adams and Ben O. Bush, Galesburg.

New Livingston—H. F. Swans, Kalamazoo; H. C. Hewitt, Barker Creek; Z. N. Hubbard, Detroit; J. Blanchard, Detroit; H. S. Harburt, Detroit; H. G. Lazelle, Big Rapids; C. E. Brewster, Traverse City.

N. Robbins of Grand Haven, superintendent of the Goodrich Transfer company at that place, registered at the New Livingston yesterday.

C. W. French, a well known young man of Muir, registered at the New Livingston last night. Mr. French is in the insurance business.

William D. Totten, a prominent lawyer of Kalamazoo, was in the city yesterday. He stopped at the New Livingston.

H. Hammond and Thomas F. Silby of Marquette, were among the guests at the New Livingston yesterday.

Henry R. Frey, clerk in the American house at Kalamazoo, stopped at the New Livingston yesterday.

BEGINNING TO KNOW FORAKER.

He is Now Lobbying in Behalf of a Big Railroad Deal.

CLEVELAND, March 22.—The fact that ex-Governor Foraker appeared at Columbus during the last week as a lobbyist for the Spencer Street railway bill has caused much comment throughout the state.

The bill promises to extend all street railway franchises in Ohio cities to ninety-nine years, thus virtually granting them in perpetuity. At present the life of such franchises is twenty years. It also leaves it in the power of the city councils to release the roads from the paving taxes they are now compelled to pay, in return for such a percentage of the gross receipts as the council may deem fit. In a word, it is a bill drawn by street railway attorneys strictly in the interest of these monopolies; it wipes away all present safeguards against corporate aggressions and opens the way for their easy escape from the major part of the public burdens which they now bear. The extension of franchises thus proposed is worth millions of dollars, and it is to be given for nothing.

This is the bill ex-Governor Foraker appeared before the state senate committee to advocate as the attorney for the Consolidated Street Railroad company of Cincinnati. Taken with his vigorous championship of the \$6,000,000 Cincinnati water works job it is opening the eyes of the people to the character of this would-be boss of the republican party of the state, as a few of his other acts have done.

GUARDED LIKE CONVICTS.

Refugees From the Adirondacks Tell of Tyranny and Suffering.

REITLAND, Vt. March 22.—Two men tramped into town Saturday, who have been working on Dr. W. S. Webb's new Adirondack railroad. They were hungry, tired, footsore and penniless. They said they were from North Adams, Mass., and had been at work on the railroad since last November. They had not received a cent of pay and were glad to escape from the contractors. No many men with frozen hands and feet had been sent by the contractors to Lowell, the nearest town to the camp, where the people had refused to take care of any more, saying that they had more frozen laborers than citizens.

The contractors kept the men in debt for supplies and board and would not permit the men to leave the camp while they were in debt. Their boots were taken away at night and during the day armed guards watched the roads through the woods. If men attempted to pass the guards they were driven back at the muzzle of the revolver or beaten back with clubs.

Escape through the woods in the deep snow was impossible, and many men in the camps who are in debt to the contractors, owing to the excessive prices charged for supplies, are only waiting for spring to make a break to escape from what they say is worse than slavery.

BADE HIS FRIENDS ADIEU.